

GP Curriculum statements – 12 – Care of People with Cancer & Palliative Care

Learning Outcomes that could be delivered in Secondary care (Linked to Competency areas in the Curriculum)

Learning Outcome	Competency Area
<p>Demonstrate Knowledge of the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Epidemiology of major cancers along with, risk factors and unhealthy behaviours Principles and design of primary and secondary screening programmes Referral guidelines and protocols, both local and national Principles of palliative care and how it applies to non-cancer illnesses such as cardiovascular, neurological, respiratory and infectious diseases. 	<p>Primary Care Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community care • Comprehensive approach •
<p>Demonstrate the ability to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attend to the full range of physical, social and spiritual needs of the patient and carer(s) Communicate effectively with the patient and carer(s) regarding difficult information about the disease, its treatment or its prognosis Provide and manage 24 hour continuity of care through various clinical system 	<p>Primary Care Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person centred • Comprehensive approach
<p>Demonstrate the knowledge of the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signs and symptoms of the early presentation of cancer Ability to suspect a cancer diagnosis early in the disease process Appropriate investigations of patients with cancer and of how they fit in with national guidelines 	<p>Primary Care Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific Problem solving • Comprehensive approach
<p>Demonstrate the knowledge on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ability to manage pain About a syringe driver Suitable drugs for pain management Conversion of drugs from oral dosage to syringe drive, either, IV or subcutaneous 	<p>Primary Care Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific Problem Solving • Comprehensive approach
<p>Demonstrate the knowledge of various palliative care emergencies and their appropriate management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major haemorrhage Hypercalcaemia Superior Vena Caval obstruction Spinal cord compression Bone fractures Anxiety/panic Use of emergency drugs 	<p>Specific Problem Solving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person centred care • Holistic care •

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<p>Knowledge of the social benefits and services available to patients and carer(s)</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Primary care management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Orientation • Comprehensive approach
<p>Understand the current population trends in the prevalence of risk factors and cancer in the community</p>	<p>Community Orientation</p> <p>Holistic care</p>
<p>Appreciate the importance of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The social and psychological impact of cancer on the patient’s family, friends, dependents and employers • Normal and abnormal grieving and its impact upon symptomatology 	<p>Primary care management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person centred care • Comprehensive approach • Community Orientation
<p>The ability to offer spiritual care for the patient and carer(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic care • Primary care management
<p>Understand the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key health service policy documents that influence healthcare provision for cancer and palliative care. • And recognise how geographical factors influence the prevalence and treatment of cancers. 	<p>Contextual aspects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Care Management
<p>Knowledge of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical dimensions of treatment and investigation choices, palliative and terminal care, and advanced directives • Ethical principles and how they apply to cancer care and control • Their own personal attitudes and experiences which can affect their attitude towards patients with cancer or who are dying 	<p>Attitudinal aspects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive approach • Problem solving skills
<p>The ability to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and apply evidence-based care in patients with cancer • Ability to learn from the clinical experience • Seek knowledge of cancer treatment trials and how to inform patients about their participation 	<p>Scientific aspects</p>